THE SEMI-WEIGHT, UNION, will be published feducaday and Saturday, at \$1 per annum for one copy; yee copies; and \$15 for dive copies.

L'ROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

FOR RALTIMORE AND THE EAST

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.10 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.40 and 4.55, p. m. On Sunday at 4.40, p. m., only.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 3.50, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. On Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.

The 7.45 and 4.35 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connections.
The 7.43, a. m., and 3.40, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the East.
He West, and the 6.10, 7.45, and 3.40 trains for the East.
For farther information inquire at the Ealthmore and Ohio Railroad Takes tillies, of THOS. B. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.
W. P. SMITH,

EAT SOUTHWESTERN BOUTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

road Office, corner of Peunsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washin, ton, on board of the Sasam Ferry Road George Page, or at the Office of Orange and alexandriz Radiroad, at Alexandriz.

To Richmond, Daaville, Lyuchburg, Bristol, Knovville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chaitanoogan, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Junction, Momphie, Montgouvery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Conditioner Radiway Connexions to Memphis. Albridge greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles orier than by any other route.

m. Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock,

THOMAS COLLVER, when on the route, will run at oppor

TOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE

DACING, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WRIDON AND UTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTGOMERY BILE, ALA., DERICT TO NEW ORIGINAL AND ACCURATE

hoped, become very useful men and women.

Very frequently it is found accessary to supply shoes or other essential garments, and if the means could be obtained it would be desirable to founds, and if the means could be obtained it would be desirable to found to plain, but sufficient meal per diem during the approaching winter. Buling constantly under our supervision—except at night—the chances for imposition are very much leasuned; it is certain, moreover, that nothing can be wasted which gives to children the power to read the Bible and the constitution, or feest and warms here, even though their picents should prove unworthy.

We submit the following considerations to the benevolent:
That it is the duty of all good Christians, and all good cutterns to take good care of the young, because nothing can be more dangerons in a republic than the presence of lawless bands of youths;
That it is the duty of all good Christians, and all good cutterns to take good care of the young, because nothing can be more dangerons in a republic than the presence of lawless bands of youths;
That there is not sufficient public school accommodation for the poor children of Washington—a fact too motorious to need demonstration. And, if there were, still the same necessity would exist for cissing those from danger who, from the poverty or neglect of their yareas, would not seek educational advantages;
That it is only by direct effort among the poor, by personal appeal to them, and personal sacrifice for them that we can hope to clear our city of violence and rowlylan; and that a proper Christian casel and ourse can accomplish this great purpose is fully evidenced in the past and present condition of "The Five Pointe." in New York.

We have no hesitaton, therefore, in asking pecuniary aid from all terms disposed to help what seems to us to be so good a mission.

We piedge ourselves to the observance of a rigid economy, and our benefactors may feel assured that every dollar will go directly to the object, and that none of our funds will

RATES REDUCED.

Offices: Cor. 6th st. and Penn. av.; U. S. Capitol; opposite Treasury Building.

WITH six wires and improved business facilities this company are enabled to reduce their charges, viz:

States, and dione have the right to use the Morre Invention upon reads of their lines.

Its public may rely upon the prompt and securate transmission of despatches deposited at the following offices, viz:

New York, 43 Wall street; Astor House, at main entrance; New Haven Inpot, 27th street.

Falladelphia, 302 Chesuit street; Girard House.

Baltimore, Sun Iron Building.

Batton, Morehant's Erchange.

Portland, 29 Exchange street.

Checkman, under Burnet House,

New Orleans, under St. Charles Hotel.

Ov 2—4f

J. KENDALL, Gen'l Sup't.

## The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION!

VOL. XIV. NO. 205.

## WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1858.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MAR-THE NATIONAL RECORDER

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, "National Recorder" will contain sixtee

which are only political and securary who will give this prospection insertion, and send us the number containing it, we proposity of their paper on our cover through the name and locality of their paper on our cover through one year. To the presidents or principals of all literary institution who subscribe for the Recorder we will insert the name and pis

THE CENSOR.

A Monthly Review of the Political Press.

be to demonstrate by current examples has in overy instance they are one question; that sound politics is practical morality; that, under popular governments, political action is a moral obligation; that a separation of morals and politics must tend to corrupt private virtue and subvert public order; that those who set forth public service in a party as ground for reward should be treated as persons who put a price on their virtues and who hold profit to be the proper condition of duty; that men believed to be seeking office should be leadously exclusive thereform; that politicals should not be excused for any motives that they cannot justify in public confession; that "political" secrets and confidences are treason against the people; that the political press has the power of reforming the foregoing swile; that editors are generally candid and just in common matters of fact and opinion; that it is their general practice to make politics an exception but if they continue it they are justly chargeable with the consequent deterioration of public morals.

Those viows will be supported by reasoning solely upon as mitted facts and principles, and by aslecting—chiefly from the newspapers—without any elecente of personal disparagement of special condennation, appropriate examples, each representative or a class and illustrative of a prevalent evil principle, and then applying to such instances, with severe simplicity, the plain rules of justice and common sense.

Our political faith consists of those great doctrines usually incorpo-

instances, with severe simplicity, the plain rules of justice and common sense.

Our political faith consists of those great dectrines usually incorporated by the democrate in their party platforms, which as Catholic principles shall command our support, as shall such other doctrines at the proposed to issue the first number on the ensuing New Year's day. Pamphlet form. Three dollars a year. Newspapers throughout the country are expected to exchange, and are requested to publish this announcement. Address

J. M. BINCKLEY,
Nov 23—diff

Washington, D. C.

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."—
PRANKLIN PHILP respectfully informs his friends and the public that extensive alternations and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to a large and recently-elected stock of first-class stationery, American and Kuropean books, he has established a fine art gallery, (at the rear of the store,) where will be found the latest novelties in art, and all the conveniences of a public reading room, the leading European journais being regularly received.

Figure 1. Franklin Philip having correspondents in most of the European cities is prepared to execute foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and, from long experience in Eugland and America, feels condicts in the satisfactory execution of all orders intrusted to his care.

FRANKLIN PHILP,
Rookseller and Stationer,
Aug 8—11 332 Penn. av., between 9th and 10th atracts.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

TMHE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warercoms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depst, by oponing an extensive ware and naisercom on Broadway, at No. 2b1, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgiar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vanit doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder-proof looks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank look; and Crygter's patent letter lock, without key.

Nos. 128, 137, and 139 Water street and

New Orleans, under St. Charles Hotel.

Now 3—1f

D. A. CARDWELL, Real Estate and Genoral Commission Broker, has taken the office, up stairs, in Note Jenneyl vanis avenue, where he proposes to attend to selfing and bright state any where in the Union, rienting out and collecting states and procuring houses on rent or loase, or any business apperations to real estate, with unexceptional legal sid.

The settlement of claims of any description on the executive default of the settlement of claims of any description on the executive default of the settlement of claims of any description on the executive default of the settlement of claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper for the several process of the settlement of claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper for the several process of the settlement of claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper for the several process of the settlement of claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper for the several process of the settlement of claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper for the several process of the settlement and congress of the settlement of the settlemen

ult., arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, and we received our foreign correspondence and files by yesterday

Lavinceron, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858 ir Restorative has done much go

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P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

WARHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1858. Nov 7-lawt CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MAT-

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MATtings, bruggets, Curtain Materials, and House-furnishing Dry Goods, such as—

Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs

Tapestry Brussels do in great variety
New styles Brussels do in great variety
New tartes and the style of the Battra-style in great variety
Very heavy alk-wool Butch carpetings

Twitted Venitian carpeting for halb and steps
Velvet and Brussels do do do

Full sheets extra heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to fit any size or shape room, hall, or passage
Mosaic, velvet, and tufted rugs and mate
Cocoa and Canton mattings
12-4, 14-4, 16-4 drugget crumb cloths
English druggets, all widths, by the yard
Very richly-embrodered lace curisins
Statin kines, brocatels, and rops for curtains
White, buff, blue, and green shands linems
Stair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.

Having attended HADAN & CD. Segreat Carpet Auction, which took place in New York on the 4th and 5th inst, we are now prepared to offer greater inducements than can be afforded under ordinary circumstances. Purchasers are respectfully invited to an examination of our stock.

Aug 18—dif

Aug 18-dif

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Net assets February 1, 1858, \$4,685,908 26. Secured in State
bonds and mortgages of first class.
Frederick S. Winston, president. Isaac Abbott, secretary.
A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physician, 465 Ninth street.
Pamphleis and further information may be obtained at the office of
CHARLES DE SKLIMEN, Agent,
June 22—46m\*

No. 507 Seventh street.

TO DIPLOMATS AND TOURISTS .- The adve

TO DIPLOMATS AND TOURISTS.—The advertier, a middle aged man, who is conversant with and speaks the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, is well educated, active, and of good mersis, is acquainted with maritime affairs, has been a merchant and shipowner for several years, wishes particularly to call the attention of American diplomate and touri-ts, Sound to the European or South American continent, who may also an interpreter, courier, and confidential travelling clork. He can furnish the most unexceptionable references for qualification from many distinguished persons of the highest standing in Washington and Jahama.

Address A. G., Box No. 18, Nobile, Ala., or care of the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, U. E. S.

dence removed to the Willard Hotel square, opposite the new and of the Treasury, and near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Oct 7—3md\*

TISITORS TO WASHINGTON will find at Philp's VISITORS TO WASHINGTON will find at Philp's book and stationery store all the elements of a first-class establishment. The stock, replete with novelty, includes a choice selection of atandard and other works, american and English stationery, (the latter of extra fine qualities not usually kept.) and every critice connected with the trade. In addition, there is a fine-art gallery at the rear of the store, containing a varied collection of oil paintings, water-color drawings, photographs, chromo-lithographs and engravings; the inspection of which is respectfully invited. Visiting cards engraved and printed expeditiously. Thilly parcels received from the northern cities.

Weekly parcels from Europe.

All the new French novels, medical and scientific books received on publication.

Bookseller and Stationer,

Bec 11 332 Penn. a venue, between 5th and 10th ats.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, with dates to 27th

Lord Napier's recall has not yet been officially announced. The Daily News says it is understood he will be promoted to the Berlin mission. The reported successor of Lord Napier, at Washington, succeeds to the still. Lord Lyons by the death of his father.

Another game-law fatality has been brought to light. Near Newark a tenant farmer was out shooting on his own land by moonlight. He had a right to shoot on the land, but two game-watchers came up, and a quarrel of some kind aross. The farmer's gun went off, probably by accident, and it killed one of the watchers. The farmer's gun went off, probably by accident, and it killed one of the watchers.

Lewis, a bankrupt draper, had been tried by the central criminal court for feloniously having concealed his books and fled to the United States, where he had been captured and brought home. He was sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

mails between New York and Nassau.

It is considered certain that the Great Eastern will make her first trip to Portland in midsummer.

that one of the young Princes will visit

The Galway steamship line has contracted for three

new side-wheel steamers of the first class and of great speed, to be ready by next summer. The London Times has a satirical article on the proposition, alleged to be in contemplation at Washington, to place a tax on tea, drawing attention to the manner in place a tax on tea, drawing attention to the manner in which a like proposition was treated at Boston in 1773. It says: "An American self-imposed tea tax certainly teaches one lesson; and that is, that it is not a bad government so much as a meddling, domineering government, that alienates the members of a free State."

The British board of trade returns exhibit a large increase in the chimnent of cotton manufactures.

Judging from the Irish newspapers, we regret that a most decidedly bad feeling appears to have set in between landlords and tenants is that part of the United Kingdom. It is in what hitherto has been called a respectable Dublin journal where we find letters suggesting, for the protection of landlords, the most ruffian and brutal treatment of people who live in suspected localities. Eviction is only a mild and moderate form of punishment proposed to be inflicted. The landlords and their agents are to employ blunderbusses, in order that, by fair shots, they may save the trouble of trial by jury. Bloodhounds are also to be employed to scent out manualers and enathey may save the trouble of trial by jury. Discussions are also to be employed to scent out marauders and enable the police to bring them to justice. Worse than all, it is atrociously suggested that old and debasing forms of punishment should be revived against the organizers of ribbonism, as if torture were needed to supplement the

Count de Montalembert's trial occupied only half a day. Berryer and Dufarvo made brilliant and spirited speeches in his defence. The London papers publish the heads of the speeches, but the French press is silent, except that they give the result. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. The editor of the Correspondent was sentenced to one smoth's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. The worst feature in this case is, that the condemnation exposes the Count, even after the period of his confinement shall have expired, to the full rigor of the extraordinary laws for the protection of public safety. The police may afterwards prescribe to him where he must take up his domicile, be it even in Algeria or Cavenne.

wards prescribe to him where he must take up ms uom-cile, be it even in Algeria or Cayenne.

M. Boulay de la Maurthe, formerly vice president of the French republic, is dead.

It was said that the Anglo-French fleet would sail in December for the Gulf of Mexico, and that the French will have a battery of artillery on board to oppose the

Algeria has not been tranquillized, as the Paris papers asserted, since the Kabyllan expedition. The province of Constantina has again become the theatre of an insurrectionary movement among the Bedouin tribes, and troops have once more been sent out against them. SPAIN.

The order forwarded to the Spanish squadron in the West Indies to proceed to Vera Cruz has been followed by another, directing the forces, which for some time have been collected at Cadis, under pretence of an expedition against the Riff pirates, to start at once for Cuba.

Sr. Ros. D'Olano has been appointed captain general of Cuba. Gen. Concha remains, however, at Havana till the Mexican dispute shall have been settled.

Holland has resolved to propose a new treaty of commerce with its old ally, the Emperor of Japan, on the pattern of those the Japanese have now concluded with three other nations.

HOLLAND,

The Emperor of Russia is said to have given up the idea of appointing one of the imperial Grand Dukes lord-lieutenant of Poland.

Two Russian vessels-of-war have arrived at Villafranca, and have taken possession of the buildings let to the Russian Steam Company.

The Prussian elections have resulted largely in favor of the remainistry.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rates of discount

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rates of discount to 4 per cent.

The difference between the two German Powers about the garrisoning of the federal fortress of Rastadt has been definitely settled by Austria giving way. Prussian troops are to form part of the garrison.

The Prussian elections are proceeding rapidly; they show a large preponderance of the liberal element. In Berlin all the representatives are decided liberals. The present ministry, it is said, will undergo a further modification by the weeding out of the remains of the old party. The Prince of Wales is in Berlin, where he is to stay three weeks. His sister's birthday, the 21st, was the occasion of some grand festivities. The approaching confinement of the young wife is looked forward to with great interest and enthusiasm by the Prussian nation.

The Bombay mail brings dotails of various engagements in Oude between the troops and the rebels, in which the latter were invariably beaten. At Sundeels Capt. Dawson, who had been besieged by the rebels for three days, obtained reinforcements, and attacked and utterly defeated the besiegers with great loss; and at shalehanpore Sir T. Seaton routed a party of rebels, killing three hundred and capturing some guns. In Central India, Tantia Topes and the force he leads still evaded the columns in his pursuit, but he had been again defeated by Gen. Michel with great loss. His whereabouts when the mail left was uncertain.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 11.) We are indebted to the purser of the steamer Washing ton for the following narrative:

we are indebted to the purser of the steamer washing ton for the following narrative:

The steamer Washington sailed from New York November 7th for San Juan del Norte, via Kingston, Jamaica, and arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 14th ult., landed several passengers, and proceeded to sea same evening at 11 o'clock; arrived off the harbor of San Juan del Norte early on the morning of the 18th ult., having experienced a heavy gale from the south on the 15th and 16th. She was boarded outside the harbor by a boat from the United States frigate Savannah, and entered the harbor about noon, as soon as a pilot could be obtained.

The U. S. men-of-war Savannah and Jamestown, and English steam frigates Leopard and Valarous, (Sir William G. Ousely being on board the Valorous,) were in the harbor. Col. Childs, the company's agent, came on board and informed us that nothing had been heard of the arrival of the Hermann at San Juan del Sur, and that the following several connected with passengers on the Hermann. Mr. Childs, with other parties connected with the company, on the morning of our arrival, took the little steamer Catharine Maria, and proceeded up the river to Granada, to consult, and if possible to induce the government to grant permission for our passengers to pass, if the Hermann was at San Juan del Sur. Immediately upon our anchoring at San Juan, we were boarded by two English officers, with side arms, from the Leopard and Valorous inquiring in res-San Juan del Sur. Immediately upon our anchoring at San Juan, we were boarded by two English officers, with side arms, from the Leopard and Valorous, inquiring in regard to the number of passengers, cargo, &c., wishing to see the passenger list, asking of the purser and chief officer if the passengers were Americans, and if they were armed, and if there were arms and ammunition on board

cer if the passengers were Americans, and if they were armed, and if there were arms and ammunition on board the ship.

They were told that the ship had been boarded by an officer of United States ship Savannah, who would give them any information they required. They replied that they were instructed to get such information direct. They did not, however, justst upon the hatches being taken off, and left the ship rather suddenly. The same afternoon the frigate Leopard got under way and proceeded to sea under the pretence, as Capt. Wainwright said to Capt. C., that they had some eighty on the sick list, and went to sea for their benefit. It afterward appears she was ordered to the mouth of the Colorado to intercept 250 fillibusters whom it was reported we had landed the previous night. Our boat could not get up the San Juan on account of the very low stage of water, and had proceeded to the mouth of the Colorado, where she arrived at daylight next morning, just in time to be seen by the Leopard that was anchored off the mouth of the river there. Launches were immediately manned and chase made of our harmless little steamer. As she had to stop after proceeding a short distance up the river to fix some steam pipe, the boats came up with her in gallant style, with howitzer and small arms pointed for an attack upon the supposed fillibusters. After satisfying themselves that they had been pretty cheaply sold, they returned to their ship, and about noon same day returned to anchorage at Greytown, having been absent only 20 hours to restore to health over eighty on the sick list.

On the evening of the 25th, the fiag ship Roenoke, flag

sick list.

On the evening of the 25th, the flag ship Roenoke, flag officer McIntosh, arrived at anchorage outside the harbor from Aspinwall, bringing us the intelligence that the Hermann had arrived at Panama on the 7th, and proceeded to San Francisco on the 11th. On the morning of the 26th Col. Childs returned from Granada without accomplishing any arrangement with the government. On the contrary, the boat was not allowed to pass from San Carlos without an officer with a file of soldiers on board. She proceeded to Virgin Bay, the officer being instructed not to allow the boat to land until he had ascertained that there were no fillibusters at that point, the government being informed and firmly believing that the steamer Hermann had landed several hundred fillibusters at San Juan del Sur. A small boat was sent on shore and the officer, after being convinced that there were no fillibusters either there or at San Juan del Sur, the steamboat was permitted to land at the wharf, and an agent of the company proceeded to San Jaan del Sur, to look after the Hermann. The Jamestown, Capt. Kennedy, sailed for Aspinwall the morning of the 25th we sailed for Aspinwall, Captain C. having orders to connect with the Mail Company's steamer of the 20th from New York, for orders by that steamer for the passengers to go forward by that mail in the event of the Hermann not being at Panama

mail in the event of the Hermann not being at Panama to receive them. We arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 28th, entering in company with the mail steamer Moses Taylor. From some misapprehension of the company's agent in New York no order came by that ship for the Mail Company to take our passengers. They were landed from the ship, and cared for by Capt. C. until their departure from Aspinwall. Not a case of sickness has occurred on board the Washington since her departure from New York.

Salled from Aspinwall on the evening of Dec. 1st, leaving the Mail Company's steamer Moses Taylor for New York on the 4th, and the Granada for Havana. The Jamestown salled for San Juan on the morning of the 29th.

York on the 4th, and the Granada for Havana. The Jamestown sailed for San June on the morning of the 29th. At San Juan del Norte, United States ship Savannah, flag-ship Boanoke, and English frigate Valorous. Brig Lorina, of Boston. At Aspinwall, United States store-ship Relief, ships Arlington and John W. White.

Experienced strong notheasterly trades in crossing the Caribboan sea, and strong northerly gales since leaving the islands.

THE LATE AND THE PRESENT LORD LYONS

Admiral Lord Lyons, who died on the 24th of November at Arundel Castle, (the seat of his daughter the Duchess of Norfolk,) was the Nelson of the British navy. He was not only a brilliant, skilful, and daring seaman, but he was also an excellent diplomatist. In the years 1840 to 1849 he was minister plenipotentiary at Athens; from thence to 1851, at Berne; and to 1853, at Stockholm. He took command of the Black sea fleet as second in command in that year, and in 1855 was made commander-in-chief. It was owing to him that Balaclava, during the Russian war, was not abandoned as a base of action, and the siege of Sebastopol raised in a week, for no fleet could have remained in safety in the harber, as it is called, of Kamiesch. His last duty, though extremely ill at the time, was to take command of the squadron which accompanied her Majesty to Cherbourg.

of the squadron which accompanied her Majesty to Cherbourg.

The title is inherited by the admiral's eldest son, who has been resident minister at Florence since July last, and who (it is rumored) is to succeed Lord Napier at Washington. The present Lord Lyons has been regularly trained in the diplomatic service, having entered it in 1839, being then 22, as attaché at Athens, where his father, then Capt. Sir Edmund Lyons, represented the British Crown. He was long resident in Greece; was for a short time at Dresden; but has passed several years lately at Florence, whence, it may be remembered, that he was sent to Naples in March, 1856, to watch the proceedings against the British engineers seized on board the Sardinian steamer Cagliari.

During some days back in Richmond it has been currently reported that F. W. Rosier, who for some twelve years past has been a prominent music teacher in Richmond, had committed a forgery and left the city immediately after. The sum of \$250 is said to have been raised on a note bearing the name of John R. McDaniel, but which that gentleman did not sign. Since then matters show that this teacher, Rosier, has committed forgeries up to the amount of between \$700 and \$1,000. Such is frail mortality when temptations stand in its way.

PHILP'S STOCK FOR CHRISTMAS IS NOW ready for inspection.

PRANKIN PHILP'S Deckeller and Saturoper, Bookseller and Saturope

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE.

We risk nothing in saying that it is the ablest State paper that has appeared since the memorable messages of Andrew Jackson.—Beiford (Pa.) Guette. It is a document no less remarkable for the grave importance of the subjects discussed than for the boldness and clearness with which they are presented.

[Frederick (Md.) Citizen.

The President has so fully and clearly stated the con dition of affairs, and made his message what it should be a history of the state of the nation—that a particular synopsis, abstract, or explanation of it is unnecessary.

[Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

From the tone of comments upon the message indulged in by the press, we feel authorized in saying that the opposition very generally approves its moderation, while it meets the cordial approval of the political friends of the administration.—Fredericksburg (Va.) Democratic Recorder.

The message is an able as well as a temperate and con-servative State paper, and we can hardly see that ever-his political opponents can charge the President with be-ing actuated by other than patriotic motives in its pro-mulgation.—Plymouth (Mass.) Rock.

The message is, altogether, a very creditable document. It not only furnishes a full and lucid explanation of the domestic and foreign affairs of the nation, but it discusse them in a frank, dignified, and considerate tone.

[Philadelphia Evening Journal.]

Nothing is omitted in the message that the wants of Congress demand, or that would be useful to that body. The comprehensive views of the Fresident are expressed upon every important question bearing upon national affairs. We commend the message to all.

[Foyetteville (N. C.) North Carolinian.

It ought to be read by every one. It appears to us to be an able document, conceived in the right spirit, and is certainly a very interesting one. It contains little that any patriotic citizen can object to, while its general tone and important suggestions must be highly commended by the country.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

In clear, perspicuous, and precise language the internal condition and novel foreign relations of the United States are reviewed and unfolded by the master hand of that citizen who, longer and more conspicuously than any other now living, has influenced the deatiny of our country.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union. The eminently-conservative mossage of President Buchanan seems to have had a wonderful effect in allaying the turbulent and seditious elements of the country, and uniting the good men and patriots of all parties in one common sentiment for the continued glory and prosperity of our present magnificent confederation.

This message will be read with more than ordinary in-terest by every intelligent man, without distinction of party; and all moderate, conservative men will at least acknowledge that the various subjects embraced in this document are discussed lucidly, honestly, and in a states-manlike manner.—Woodstock (Va.) Teath Legion.

The City Council of Norfolk has appointed a committee of three members frem each branch of the Councils to inquire into the best practicable means of establishing, at the earliest day, direct trad: by a line of steam-packets between the ports of Norfolk and St. Nazaire—the amount of capital needful for the undertaking, and what co-operation may be expected from parties in France.

It is a concise and thorough review of the do

It is a concise and thorough review of the domestic and foreign affairs of the government—a well-written and candid statement of national matters of deep importance—and should command the attention of every citizen. We commend the message, not less for its ability than for the importance of its recommendations, to the attentive perusal of our readers.

[Chicago (III.) Daily Times.

No State paper has ever issued from the Executive of this or any other government of modern times which has commanded the attention of so many readers as will the message we have just published. None, too, we are constrained to add, better deserves a candid reading. This is equally true, whether regard is had to the topics of which it treats, the tone in which they are discussed, or the results which are contemplated.—Portland (M.) Argus.

It is a document of unusual ability, and exhibits the patient investigation of the minute details of the business of the government, which characterize the present Executive of the nation. Every subject is treated with care and candor, and the views of the President, and the principles upon which his administration of public affairs are based, are clearly set forth and forcibly expressed.

[Syracuse (N. Y.) Courted Oberser.

The message of President Buchanan, which we present to our readers in our issue of this week, is a document that will richly repay a careful perusal. Calm and dignified in its language, it nowhere betrays the temper that actuates our opponents to misrepresent and villify its author. The Chief Magistrate of a mighty nation, the President evinces his full consciousness of the grave responsibilities of his station, and his determination that, during the term of his administration, the republic shall receive no detriment.—Worvester (Mass.) Bay State.

We have read it with much care, and, although we might need to read it again before entering once. full

We have read it with much care, and, although we might need to read it again before entering upon a full discussion of all its merits, we feel justified in pronouncing it at once remarkable for its ability and its brevity. In point of ability, we are sure that it will compare favorably with any message we have ever published; and in the matter of brevity, this may asfely be said—that, considering the amount of information presented, the number and variety of subjects discussed, and the remarkable clearness and conclusiveness characteristic of the whole, it is as brief as it could well be. It certainly does not seem to contain a superfluous sentence, or line, or word.—Provisione (R. I.) Post.

The message is a calmly-considered, carefully-propared, and wisely-judged review of the public affairs of the nation, and its relations with other governments. It is evident from its entire tenor, that Mr. Buchanan is influenced in his opinions and recommendations by a wise regard for the people of this Union, and a patriotic desire for their present prosperity and future welfare. It is not a partisan document, and indicates no feelings of pride of opinion or personal self-approval. It imbodies a clear and impartial examination of the domestic and foreign policy of a great nation, made by a man conscious of the heavy responsibility which rests upon him as the head of that nation, and who has used all the opportunities incident to his position, to ascertain, to reason, and to judge of the condition, the wants, and the policy of a confederacy composed of thirty millions of enterprising and progressive people.—Pittsburg, (Pa.) Post.

Hon. Pryor Lea, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, is writing a series of articles, in the Texas papers, advocating a railroad from Arkannas bay, in that State, through Mexico, to the Pacific ocean. He calls it the Central transit route. Its length, he says, is about 700 miles—150 in Texas and 550 in Mexico. It is advocated as becoming the best, cheapest, and shortest route for the commerce of the world between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Pacific oceans.

Childs & Peterson have in progress a "Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," to the middle of the present century. It will be complete in two octavo volumes of a thousand pages each. The dictionary will be bibliographical as well as blographical, and will contain between thirty and forty thousand sketches of authors. The editor of this work, Mr. S. Austin Allibone, has devoted many years to its preparation.

preparation.

The dissensions which have arisen in Albany concerning the management of the Dudley Observatory in that city have directed increased attention to the project of extablishing an institution of this sort in New York. Several meetings of scientific gentletuen and morehants have been held upon the subject, and it is confidently believed that money enough may be raised to carry the project to completion, and make the New York Observatory one of the best in the world. It is designed to locate it somewhere upon the high ground of the Central Park.

A law of Ohio requires commissioners to count quarterly every dollar in the Hamilton county treasury. The work was performed recently, when the commissioners had \$205,000 in cash to manipulate, including \$16,000 in gold dollars, and 23,000 pennies of the new coinage. As each coin was handled separately, the work was not